b.) Amendments to the specification:

Rewrite the paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8, beginning with the last paragraph on page 7, line 21, as follows:

At this stage it is possible to include a plurality of manufacturer-defined settings that the user may customize. One example of the manufacturer-defined setting includes a length of cut (LOC). The user enters a LOC value in a LOC text box 64. Using programming techniques known in the art, a LOC validation subroutine 70 validates the LOC to ensure it is not too large for the dimension selected with data flows illustrated in Figure 8. The LOC validation subroutine 70 multiplies the OAL by a manufacturer-defined LOC percentage that is preferably less than 55%, but can be any value up to 55%, but not exceeding ~~100~~ 56%. Thus, if the LOC is greater than preferably 55% of the OAL 71, then the LOC is too large, and the LOC subroutine alerts the user 72 and requests the user to enter another value for the LOC. The design system 10 also restricts the value of the LOC to three decimal places if the LOC is in English 74, or two decimal places if the LOC is in metric 76. The LOC validation subroutine continues to alert the user 72 until the LOC is validated. Once the LOC validation subroutine has properly validated 78 the data entered by the user, the user then clicks a submit button 66 to proceed to step three and the next web page in the design system 10. Data indicating the user account name, the selected tool style, and the customized dimensions (D, OAL, and LOC) are transmitted to the next step for additional customization of the tool style, using programming techniques already known in the art.

Rewrite the paragraph bridging pages 10 and 11, beginning with the last paragraph on page 10, line 18, as follows:

If the user selects to add the neck-for-clearance 87 as illustrated in Figure 9f, the design system 10 presents the user with a text box 160 to specify a neck-value. A neck-value subroutine 170 validates the neck-value. If the neck-value > 6 times the diameter 171, then the neck-value is too large and the subroutine alerts the user 172. If the LOC + the neck-value > 2/3 the OAL 174, then the neck-value is also too large and the subroutine alerts the user 172. Otherwise, if the neck-value is not too large, the neck-value subroutine validates ~~178~~ the neck-value and stores it as another of the customizable attributes.

Rewrite the paragraph bridging pages 12 and 13, beginning with the last paragraph on page 12, line 11, as follows:

As illustrated in Figure 11, a final specification web page 200 displays a graphic 202 that is a representation of the custom designed tool, as well as a plurality of numerical values 204 necessary to produce the tool. A graphic tool file name for the graphic 202 is created by concatenating a plurality of codes from the data obtained from steps one through three. The typical format is: a tool-style code + a customized attribute code + image format. For example, if the specification results in a tool design having five 45° flutes for stainless steel, nickel and titanium alloys, the tool-style code could be DEF2. If the tool further has a ball-end, and a reduced-cutting-diameter, the corresponding customized attribute codes are B, and rD, respectively. Thus, the displayed graphic 202 would be ABC1BrD.jpeg.

However, it is possible to create the finalized graphic representation utilizing known programming techniques and object-oriented programming languages like Java®. The data from the previous three steps are also included on the final specification: the tool-style 206, the end-style 208, the coating-type 210, the dimensions ~~212~~ 204, the LOC 214, flat (if selected), rLOC 216 (if selected), the neck-value (if selected), and the sample quantities 217.